NUMBER 14

Gladstone Lances the Irish Local Bill

WITH VEHEMENCE OF YOUTH

of All That Is Bed in Previous Logis-

made a great speech in the house of today against the Irish local sent bill. The liberal leader received with loud and prolo theering as he arose to speak. His adfrees occupied an hour and ten min-utes in its delivery and was frequently was one of the grand old man's most eloquent efforts, and had an electric effect upon the house. The liberals seemed frantic with delight at the fire and energy displayed by their octogenarian chief, while the conservatives listened with keen interest to every point made by the orator. Mr. Gladstone began by saying that the bill stamped Ireland and Irishmen with the brand of most ignominious inequality as compared with England and Englishmen. The bill falsified even the miserable and contracted relics of the solemn piedge by which the present majority was obtained by the government in 1886. The bill was one which its promoters found it expedient to press upon the people of Ireland for their acceptance by menacing them with the horrors of civil war if they refused it. What was Lord Salasbury's speech at Covent Garden but an inwas one of the grand old man's most speech at Covent Garden but an in-

In the whole domain of political literature it would be impossible to find an utterance displaying more reckless contempt for the dictates of wisdom, prudence and sagacity. The government had apparently ransacked the
sast for all the most odious legislative
precedents and combined them all in
his one measure, which was presented
to the people of Ireland as a generous
diffilment of promises made. No
self-respecting man could serve tile ander this bill in view of the monatrons restrictions upon their iderty of action. To sum up, Mr. Bladstone said, the bill was branded in every clause with the stamp of inequality. Every evil precedent of the past had been utilized by its framers in order to find provisions bad enough for it. Everything good in previous logislation had been left out and everything the inserted. The bill embodied the refuse of political legislation. It was a measure that he self-respecting nation could accept.

He Expense Bypoeries.

Continuing Mr. Gladstone said: "It remarkable that we now are debatseure in regard to which we o no means of forming a judgment ther it is seriously intended to be ed into a law. The bill is the last sring representative of numerous nises of local government for Ire-l on a footing of full equality with it Britain."

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to arraign at statesmen. He pointed out that the all was not even the minimum of the romises with which the tory leaders promises with which the tory leaders had kept their government in existence for the last six years. These promises, he said, had gone far beyond promises of more local institutions. He reviewed the utterances of Lord Harlington and Joseph Chamberlain who, he said, had pledged themselves to everything abort of an independent parliament. Mr. Goschen, "never famous for his liberality," and Lord Randolph Churchill had promised local government conhad promised local government concurrent and equal with local government in Great Britain. The people of Ireland, nowever, were fighting for something more than the local government. Then returning to his attack upon Lord Salisbury and his Utster speech, Mr. Gladstone said: "It is imperative that the country should the list. Karsay was delighted with the honor, and was proportionately excited and outraged when he learned that Baron Aczel Rosing, to whom the list of the deputation had been submitted for revision, had deliberately erased his name and given as a reason the fact that Karsay was a Jew.

Karsay's son sent a challenge to the latter at first proposed to such an exaited person. This language by such an exaited person. This language was distinct enc-ursgement to a few misgoided statesmen, capable in their fanaticism and folly of embodying in deeds the prime minister's words."

he passed again to a scathing denuncia-tion of the measure. Every defect of local government in Great Britain, he said, had been embodied in the bill, magnified and exaggerated, and stripped of every safeguard that might curtail its misch ef. "This is the bill offered to nerous government, to signify their adgiving an entertainment one night, sent around to every house in the neighborhood to ask for bones, waste, refuse and washings and then put them together and served them to his gueste as a banquet. That is just to this country, but not just to Ireland. It is the reality of the case before us

"This bill has conferred a great obligation upon the liberal party. It tends to clear the issue before the country. It gives the people the power of measuring exactly the value of those splended promises of 1886. If, with as much evidence as this before them they allow themselves to mislend again, it will be their own fault; but they will not be misled. [Cheers and cries of 'Hear, Hear.] They have arrived at a tolerably fair estimate of this method of proceeding already and if anything were wanted to complete their knowledge new question? Go back to the period of the union of the two countries and

"Equality of law was the sole cesence of the speeches by Pitt. It was, he thought, the one adequate compensation lendered to Ireland for her sacrifice. Where is that equality today?

"How is it represented in the bill? Are we to say that Ireland is wrong in rejecting this bill?

"The stamp of inequality is the brand of degredation. If Ireland were capable of accepting as a redemption of the pledges so frequently made her, a measure bearing that etamp should be unworthy the high hopes and aspirations ahe has so long cherished; unworthy of the great men who led her in times of adversity; unworthy of the happier, better destiny which, as we trust and believe, and so far

bappier, better destiny which, as we trust and believe, and so far as the future is open, are convinced she is about to accomplish."

Mr. triadstone spoke with great vigor. His voice was sonorous and his figure was erect. When he turned to the tory benches with the words, "Where is that equality now" his eyes flashed and his voice rang through the house with all the strength of his youth. A melancholy incident of his speech was his effort to read a part of it. He was unable to see distinctly and after faltering and stammering a minute or two he handed his notes to John Moriey who read them for him.

The speech caused a protound impression, which Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, who immediately arose to reply, endeavored to dissipate by isunching into a speech full of the sarcasm and bitterness of attack for which he is noted.

After the debate the bill was ordered read a second time by a vote of 339 to

NEWFOUNDLAND SEALERS. The "Isle of Foge" Rejoicing Over an

Unusually Large Catch. St. Johns, N. F., May 24.-The New foundland seal fishery for 1892 has just concluded, and the results show it to have been more than ordinarily suc-

ceasful.

The industry was prosecuted this year by twenty steamers, the crews of which numbered 4548 men. The aggregate catch of seals was 348,624, being an increase of 5121 over last year. The total weight was 8725 tons, an increase of 1013 tons. The increase in the weight was particularly great, this year's seals being above the average, and the successful outcome is largely due to this cause.

The value of the fishery is about \$850,000, and that is reaped from the sea in the course of about six weeks.

All the ships but one were successful, and one, the Diana, was so fortunate

All the ships but one were successful, and one, the Diana, was so fortunate as to secure two of the heaviest "trips" ever brought in, being so heavily laden on each occasion that had she not been favored with exceptional weather it is doubtful if she would not have succumbed to the elements.

Her two cargoes weighed 1021 tons, and her crew of 229 men made \$184

RESENTED AN INSULT TO JEWS. Young Hebrew Wounded in with an Austrian Baron.

court circles culminated today in a tragedy that may prove fatal to the Jew. Although the imperial Jew. Although the imperial house at Hapsburg has honored Jews with ele-vation to noble rank and the government has accepted financial accommodations from Hebrews, the latter are still rigidly excluded from the inner and intimate court circle. inner and intimate court circle.

As the anniversary of the emperor's coronation as king of Hungary is approaching, the list of the deputation whose duty it will be to receive Francis Joseph at the coronation fete has been made out. No Jew has ever figured in the deputation, but this time a Jew named Karsay was put on the list. Karsay was delighted with

Karsay's son sent a challenge to the baron. The latter at first proposed to take no notice of it, on the ground that it would degrade him to fight a duel with a Jew. His friends, however, was a man received in good society and that in view of Karsay's well known personal courage the baron's refusal would be wrongly interpreted. The baron therefore reconsidered his decision and the duel took place today. Both men were cision and the duel took place today. Both men were in deep earnest. Young Karsay told his friends that he intended either to die hinself or to give the Jew baiters of Hungary and Austra a lesson baiters of Hungary and Austra a lesson they would remember. The two men fought with pistols. Karsay's aim was not good, but that of the baron was true to the mark. Young Karsay received a bullet in the chest and it is feared that he will die. The affair has caused much excitement in Buda-Pesth and cannot fail to cast a gloom over the coronation festivities.

PITIFUL SUFFERING REPORTED.

The Appalling Destitution of the Flood Sufferers Pictured. PINE BLUFF, Ark., May 24 .- Mos appalling reports of destitution and have come forward and subscribed liberally to help those in worse condition. The federal steamer Wichita sent out from here with provisions for people below Pine Bluff, today telegraphed here that 400 people were provided with food at Auburn and Maple. Food is scarce, and there is the greatest suffering in consequence all along the river. Hundreds of families have entirely abandoned their homes and do not think of ever returning. A boat left here today doned their homes and do not think of ever retorning. A boat left here today loaded with a few days' rations for 5000 people. It is estimated that in this county (Jefferson),5000 acres of cotton is ruined. Planting will begin as soon as the floods subside, but it is doubtful

Mantana. Ark., May 24.—The most appailing reports are received from the lowlands of St. Francis and White river. One thousand people who were living along those rivers are now homeless and in serious danger of starving. Thirty-two lives in all have been lost along the Arkanass river. Today Miss Sarah McLeod, a school teacher, was drowned at Paragould, Ark., while trying to cross a swollen stream. Many steamers have been tied up because they cannot make landings.

The Senate Committee Disposed to Delay

ACTION ON ALL TARIFF BILLS

But It Is Proposed to Give the Senators Chance to Air Themselves on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The prossects for further tariff legislation by his congress are not the most propitious, judged by a discussion on the subject that took place at a meeting of the senate committee on finance today. early day one or more of the tariff bills passed by the house were talked over informally, but no definite information was given as to the probable policy of the committee—or rather the republican majority—in the matter. The impression left by the short discussion was that if the committee does report the free wool bill or some other tariff measure, it will not do so for several weeks. The resolutions introduced yesterday by Senator Vest directing the discharge of the finance committee from the further consideration of the free wool bill was not presented, as generally supposed, to bring the bill before the senate for action, but merely to allow Senator Vest and other democratic senators an opportunity of merely senators an opportunity of merely senators an opportunity of merely senators and other democratic senators an opportunity of merely senators and other democratic senators and democratic sena early day one or more of the tariff oth merely to allow Senator Vest and other democratic senators an opportunity of making speeches on the tariff. So that the democratic senators do not seem very hopeful of securing any tariff legislation without the aid of the finance committee, which is, of course, opposed to the enactment of measures placing articles on the fees list. ing articles on the free list.

DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

They Decide to Push All Appropriation

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The democrat members of the house held a lively caucus tonight. Mr. McMillan (Tenu) offered a resolution providing that general appropriation bills should take precedance over all other measures and should be considered until all the appropriation bill were disposed of. A better speech in opposition to the resolution was made by Mr. Hatch of Missouri. He claimed that the house should take up the antioption bill and consider it before any other business was brought forward. Mr. Hatch was supported in his opposition by Mr. Bynum of Indiana, while Mr. Sayres of Texas was the principal supporter of Mr. McMillan. After some further discussion the Mc-Millan resolution was adopted by a very large majority. caucus tonight. Mr. McMillan (Tenn) very large majority.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS. The Benate Committee Unable to Agree

on a Report on the Palmer Resolution. mittee on privileges and elections, re-ported back the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by the people, stating that as the committee was equally divided on the question, he asked that each member have leave to present his views. It was so ordered.

Senate bills were passed appropriating \$50,000 for a postoffice at Owosso, Mich.; \$300,000 for a postoffice at Oakland, Cal., and \$300,000 for a postoffice at San Diego, Cal. The last two were protested against by Senator Cockrell on the ground that the buildings were not an imprediate necessity and that the condition of the treasury did not justify the appropriations.

WORK IN THE HOUSE.

Another Fruitless Day Spent on the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- The house deroted another day to the sundry civil bill without concluding it. The session was consumed in debating amendments to sections, which were informally passed over last week. An attempt was made by Mr. Enloe (democrat) of Tennessee to reduce appropriations for the United States and coast and geological survey by cutting down certain es timates for field work and salary This, however, was unsuccessful. The debate assumed a wide range, being directed at the various scientific departnents, which were the subject of criti-

of the superintendent from \$6000 to \$5000. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Dingley an amendment was agreed to appropriating \$10,-000 for a survey for the purpose of es-tablishing the boundaries of Alaska. The committee then arose and the house adjourned till tomorrow.

MOVED TO RECOMMIT IT.

Morgan's Alien Offense Bill Is Not Popular.

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- All day the senate was occupied in a further dis-cussion of the bill to confer jurisdic-tion upon the United States courts to try offenass committed in the states against alien residents of treaty powers. The opposition to the bill was so strong that Mr. Morgan of the sub-committee on foreign relations who drew up the measure, expressed a willingness to postpone its further consideration till December, and the senste adjourned pending a motion to recommend the

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- The bill inoduced by Mr. Pickle of South bakota, giving right to claimants for bakota, giving right to claimants for back pay, bounty, pensions or other claims, arising by virtue of military service to examine and inspect papers relating to their claims, with a few modifications, was today favorably acted upon by the house committee on invalid pensions.

Johnson's Free Glass Bill. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Representa tive Johnson of Chio today introduced a bill to admit free on duty glass win-dows, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or gilded, imported for the exclusive use

CUT UP THE BACK the seal of the greatest country in the world absolute equality of laws with FREE WOOLHUNGUP vention favorable to the candidacy of the candidac

The only instructions given will be to vote for some man known to be favorable to the free and unlimited comage of silver and to attempt to have a silver plank put in the platform.

PEOPLES' PARTY POLITICS.

Cleveland and Harrison Not to Be En-MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 23 .- The roll call at the peoples' party convention showed an attendance of nearly two hundred, representing every congressional district in the state. O. Benjamin Dixon of Douglass county was made temporary chairman. The delegates were taken by surprise by the presence of Benjamin Terril of Texas, the noted farmers' alliance of granuer and the of Benjamin Terril of Texas, the noted farmers' alliance organizer and the originator of the Orala conference, and Alonzo Wardell of South Dakota, a member of the executive committee of the peoples' party. Terrell in the course of his address said that if the old parties nominated Harrison and Cleveland upon a Wall street plarform the nominees of the Omaha convention would sweep the country. I. H. McNees, a former preacher from Richland county, was made permanent chairman. chairman.

Democrats Want to Combine.

EMPORIA, Kas., May 24.—The democratic convention of the Fourth congressional district adjourned today without making a nomination, after accepting resolutions urging a com-bination of the people's and democratic parties in all congressional districts and on the state ticket.

New Jersey Democrats.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—The delegates to the democratic convention, which is to be held here tomorrow, began to arrive this morning. Tonight the Trenton House is full of delegates and political workers. All the leaders are here. There is only one great issue for tomorrow's convention and it is being fought out tonight.

Cleveland in Kentucky. Louisville, May 24 .- Nearly all of

the 717 delegates to the democratic state convention, which will meet here tomorrow have arrived. Of the entire number less than 350 are uninstructed. Cleveland has 36 and Carlisle 184. Cleveland delegates will probably be elected as the uninstructed members of the convention favor him by about seven to one.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS. They Are Against Allowing the Women the Right to Preach.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24 .- The Rev. R. W. Lewis of Texas conducted the devotional exercises of the Cumber-land Presbyterian assembly this morn-ing, and the Hon. H. H. Berque of Erin, Tenn., occupied the moderator's chair. A communication was received from the colored Cumberland Presby-terian assembly in Springfield, Mo., asking the white body not to forget its offspring. Tomorrow the question of offspring. Tomorrow the question of ruling elders will be discussed. The sentiment of the convention is against allowing them these rights.

southern Presbyterian general assem-bly today the Rev. Dr. J. A. Quartoff of Virginia submitted the re-port of the special committee on Sabbath, which killed a clause protesting against the opening of Columbian exposition on Sundays and declaring in favor of petitioning congress to that effect. An animated discussion followed, many members discussion followed, many members contending that seeking the inter-vention of civil power would be in the nature of an affiliation of the church and state. Notwithstanding that argument the committee's report was adopted.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED. The Missouri Kansas & Texas Director Elect Executive Officers.

NEW YORK, May 24 .- The directors of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway that were elected at Parsons, Kansas, last week, met today in this city and elected the following officers: Chairman of the board and president, Henry C. Rouse; vice president, J. Waldo of St. Louis; second vice president, T. C. Purdy of New York; third vice president, William Dowd; controller, secretary and treasurer, Charles G. Henge; assistant secretary for Missouri, J. C. Thompson; assistant secretary for Kausas, Lee Clark; assistant secretary for New York, J. B. Swain, Jr., and Devergant Toller, local treasurer, at Parameter. aux Toller; local treasurer at Parsons, Kansas, R. W. Maguire; local treasurer for Missouri, J. C. Thompson; execu-tive committee, William Bond, J. D. Rockfeller, William Dowd, Henry W.

LABOR COMMISSIONERS Tae Annual Convention Opened in Den-

ver Yesterday. DENVER, May 24 .- The annual convention of the National Association of State Labor Commissioners was called to order by President Carroll Wright, at 10:30 this morning, about twenty states being represented. After addresses of welcome and responses, President Wright submitted his annual address. It related chiefly to the establishment of bureaus in foreign countries. lishment of bureaus in foreign countries similar to those in America. A letter was read from Samuel Gompera, president of the American Federation of Labor. This evening a banquet was given the delegates by the citizens of Denver. Tomorrow the Rev. Byron Reed will speak on "Capital and Labor" and State Superintendent of Schools Coy will contribute a paper upon "Child Labor."

VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

Mrs. Bumgardner, Born 103 Years Ago, Walks a Mile Without Difficulty. BANNER FALLS, Pa., May 24 .- Mrs. Jane Bumgardner arrived in New

Brighton from Wood county, West Virginia, last Friday. In company with her son, she walked from the depot to Block House run, a distance of aimost Block House run, a distance of almost a mile. Mrs. Bumgarder was born in Georgis, on Christinas Day, 105 years ago. For fifty years she has been a habitual smoker. Her eyesight, memory, and in fact her general health is remarkable. She is able to do much of her own sewing and can Hill to Have Colerado.

DENVER, Col., May 24.—The democratic state convention which will meet
in this city tomorrow will probably
send a delegation to the Chicago con-

The Editors Received with

BY THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA

Open Arms

Los Angeles—Its Matchiess Resources

Los ANGELES, Cal., May 18 .- To atempt to picture the more than regal profusion of flowers or to describe the wealth of the cordial welcome extended to our party in California would expede the collection of words in the dictionary. We are literally traveling over beds of roses, surrounded by them, covered by them. The reception accorded us has been too fervid to accorded us has been too ferrid to describe as magnificent. The houses, churches and schools of the cities we have visited were thrown open to us, and our badges have been the only passport to the richest the proud and generous people of California have had to freely offer us.

We are now within the confines of the Golden State, of which so much has been written and said, that its leading haracteristics have, to a great extent, characteristics have, to a great extent, become well-known to a majority of the intelligent people of the United States. Yet, what a vague impression do these descriptions convey of the wonderful reality! It is no wonder that our people at home regard the descriptions of California and its products given by returned travelers as "fish stories." And yet the half has not been told!

Yesterday we arrived from Redlands and Riverside in Los Angeles, the wonderful city of the southwest, the second city of the state and the commercial metropolis of southerh California, a city which has grown with the rapidity of Jonah's gourd, and is still growing. In 1880 Los Angeles was a sleepy, semi-Mexican pueblo of 11.000 people. Its houses were mostly of adobe, or sun-dried brick, its streets were unpaved, and few even graded, its chief commerce was confined to wool and hides. Even in 1885 there had been little improvement. But shortly there-Angeles, in competition with the South-ern Pacific, people began to awaken to the wonderful resources of this section and a marvelous transformation com-menced. Look at what has been acmenced. Look at what has been accomplished in these short seven years! The population of Los Angeles, by the census of 1890, was over 50,000. There are in the city, in round figures, 90 miles of graded and graveled streets, 10 miles of paved streets, and 80 miles of cement sidewalks. Most of the street paving is of asphaltum. An internal sewer system, for which \$374,000 was voted in 1890, is about completed. The uaite of buildings erected within the past ten years—and mainly within the past five—is not less than \$20,000,000. past five—is not less than \$20,000,000, including a \$500,000 court house, a \$200,000 city hall, and a number of handsome four, five and six-story blocks, costing from \$100,000 to \$300,-

There are four distinct systems of water supply. For nearly ten years the city has been lighted entirely by electricity, there being 250 electric lamps on high masts, with an aggregate candle-power of 700,000. Seen by night, from one of the hills which align night, from one of the hills which align the business section on the west, these lamps give the city a fairy-like appear-ance. The two handsome theaters seat 1400 and 1000 respectively, and present most of the leading attractions from the east and Europe. A large pavilion, where fairs, fruit shows and meetings are held, seats 4000. The as-sessed value of city property has a risensessed value of city property has arisen from \$9,000,000 in 1882 to \$46,000,000 in

to none in the United States. This is a cultivated community. There are also a number of colleges—sectarian and otherwise—and an army of specialists, who give instructions in music, painting, languages and other branches.
There are about fifty church organizations, most of which occupy their own buildings. The public library, located in the city hall, contains 30,000 volumes, and is a marvel to the librarians of the country, circulating monthly as many volumes as it contains, the latest report giving 31,000 as the monthly circulation.

Capital and Land. There is plenty of money here. The eighteen banks contain over \$10,000,000 in deposits, having increased during the the past five years 100 per cent. Those who have absorbed the impression that this is a "busted community" would be surprised were they to pay a visit to Los Angeles. Traveling men tell us that in no city west of the Mississippi is business better than here. The wonderful natural resources of the surrounding country are shown by the manner in which Los Angeles survived the effects of the wild real estate. manner in which Los Angeles survived the effects of the wild real estate apeculative boom of 1886-87. We don't knew another city in the country that could have come through a like experience with such flying colors. There were no failures, and while many, of course, "bit off more than they could chew," accounts are being rapidly settled and real estate is in good demand. A good feature is that most of the new arrivals are going on the land and planting orchards, thus adding to the productions of the section upon which Los Angeles depends for support. Los Angeles is favorably situated for commerce, as well as for pleasant resicommerce, as well as for pleasant resi-dence. It is in a fertile valley, equi-distant from ocean and mountains, distant from ocean and mountains, being only twenty miles from the port of San Petro, with the choicest climate of a section where all the climate is good. Low grades in the mountains and freedom from snow storms offer great advantages to railroads over more northern routes. It is only 1300 miles from the wharves of San Pedro to the nearest point on the Atlantic. The wholesale houses of Los Angeles carry a heavy stock and do a bus trade carry a heavy stock and do a big trade as far south and east as Arizona and new Mexico.

The chief exports from Los Angeles are oranges, wheat, bariey, potatoes and vegetables, beans, canned goods, fresh and dried fruit, raisins, nuts; and vegetables, beans, canned goods, fresh and dried fruit, raisins, nuts; wine and brandy, and wood. The experis, by one of the two transcontinental lines—the Southern Pacific—for 1881 were about 65,000 tons and the imports 25,000 tons. Over 50,000,000 fest of lumber was imported by way of San Marshall has accepted.

tinental line.

In no phase of development has LG Angeles made more remarkable progress than in the construction of street ratiroads, the present system being probably superior to that of any city of equal population in the United State Five years ago there were two shot cable roads, each a saile and a quarter long, and four horse car lines, with a aggregate length of sixteen and a hamiles. Today there are nearly on hundred miles of street railroad traci of which 25 per cent are cable an more than 30 per cent are cable an more than 30 per cent electric. They roads carried nearly 12,005,000 passes gers last year.

After all, however, the chief charm of Los Angeles, to the visitor from colder climes, is the rare beauty of the grounds, in which are situated the tasteful homes of its citizens. Other cities can show grander business blocks and more imposing municipal improvements, but when it comes to gardens, those of Los Angeles are dreams of beauty and are, in one word, unique. The mildness of the climate here permits the most delicate plants and trees to flourish in the open air all through the winter. Hence, you may see at Christmas—as you the now—hedges of calls lilies, geranium bushes ten feet and more in height, and heliotrope covering the whole side of a house, while the jasmine, tuberous and orange make calla lilies, geranium bushes ten feet and more in height, and heliotrope covering the whole side of a house, while the jasmine, tuberose and orange make the air heavy with their delicious perfume. Giant bananas wave their graceful leaves in the gentle breeze and ripen their fruit, the fan and date palms grow to mammoth proportions and roses of a thousand varieties run riot. The city limits embrace thirty-six square miles of territory, so that there is plenty of room, and a majority of the readences etand in spacious grounds, a lot 50x150 feet being the emailest that is considered suitable for a residence. Many have from one to five acres of grounds, all in a high state of cultivation, with well kept, verdant lawns, upon which the fig, orange and palm cast a grateful shade.

A Bewer of Rest.

After cursory view of Los Angeles, it is not surprising that people who come here in winter from the frozen east and northwest fall in love with the place, and that many of them return here to reside. It would be difficult ro imagine a city that approaches nearer to an ideal place to live. Nature has done her share and art has completed what ideal place to live. Nature has done her share and art has completed what little is lacking. Here the jaded man of wealth can rest from the pursuit of the almighty dollar and enjoy a rus in urbe, with all the joys of a quiet country life, while not more than fifteen minutes' ride by electric car from opera, ledge and office, and the poor man can at under his vine and fig tree, surrounded by fragrant blossoms that would tax the purse of the well-to-do, at that season, in the east. We must, however, close this letter, or you will think that I have eaught the "California fever."

nia fever." reputation, and then on to the go mining regions of central Californ and San Francisco.

C. G. SWENSBERG.

The Convention Opened with So

San Francisco, May 24.—At Metropolitan hall tonight the opening session
of the convention of the National Editorial association was held. J. A. Filcher of the Placer, Iowa, Herald delivered the address of welcome, which
was responded to by President Capeller
of the Manageld, Ohio, Daily News.
C. H. Stevens, ex-president of the assoof the Mansheld, Ohio, Daily News.
C. H. Stevens, ex-president of the association, delivered an address on "Journalism." The standing committee for the year were announced, after which an adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning. President Capeller will deliver his annual address at tomorrow's assessor.

BLEW OFF AN ARM Bad Accident Witnessed by the Nati

Ean Francisco, May 24.—The members of the National Editorial association left their quarters at the various hotels this morning and took a trip around the bay. Among the party, besides the editors and their friends, were Governor Markham and staff, the Earl and Countess of Meath, Mayor Sanderson and a number of state and city officials. A distressing accident occurred just as Governor Markham and staff were boarding the vessels. The first shot of the salute to the governor blew off a hand and part of an arm of C. F. Wells, artillery man, who had rammed home the charge. SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The me

LAUNCH OF THE CADILLAC.

Into the Water. CHICAGO, May 24.—Notwithstanding the rain, nearly three thousand people witnessed the launch of the steel steamer Cadillac at the yards of the Chicago Ship Building company in South Chicago this afternoon. President Emmons Blaine of the company and Manager W. I. Babcock, as well as the representatives of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company to which the ship belongs, were present. At 2:30 o'clock Manager Babcock standing in a position where he could be seen by all the men below, waved his hand and the music of the sledges was heard announcing the birth of a new merchantman. No accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows:

Length of keel, 230 feet; length over all, 247 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet, montided depth, 19 feet; measurement, about 1500 tons. She will have cost when completed \$115,000.

Gigantic Cugarette Factory Sale.

Gigantic Cigarette Pactory Sale. New ORLEANS, May 24.—8. Herne-heim Bros. & Co., owners of the largest corar and conserved factory in the world, have sold the latter branch of their business to the American Tobacco company of New Jersey. The terms are not given out, but the deal involves many handred thousand dollars.

## Mrs. Fair's Executors

a Claim for 81 MADE BY ARCHBISNOP I

Upon a Promise Made by ther to a Seminary for Young Mon-Will and Cuticil

SAN FRANCISCO, May 34 -- The tors of the estate of the h Thereas Fair have rejected to of Archbishop Riordan for which Mrs. Fair had continuous founding of a sec

paper was signed."

Mr. Dey said he had the estires agement of Mrs. Fair's affairs her separation from her husband that the first he heard of Mrs. intention to found a seminary was her death.

reply. At this time I can only that the gift from Mrs. Fair was solicited. The contract was drawn her own suggestion, and so far as I would have to go into the percent. I then filed the claim.
so soon rejected that Archbishes dan instructed me to drup the m

POUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Elizabeth Russell was found gui murder in the first degree today, jury which had been out since as night, came in at 5:30 to Mrs. Russell had been on trial for three weeks on the charge of ing the death of Mrs. Bertha Brio Mrs. Ericksen had just been ma Mrs. Russell was in love with Brio who had been her hired man, when the wife died it suspected that she had been peter An autopsy showed this to be the

EXPLATED HIS CRIS

Patrick Fitspetrick Hanged at Pi for the Murder of Bastual Ras patrick, the murderer of famuel Early was banged in the county jail pard in 11:04 (bis morning. On the confield the condemned man said: "I advise by young men to let liquor alone." Of the night of September 24, 1891, Patrick Fitspatrick and Samuel Early quarries in a saloon on Eleventh street. Fits patrick was ejected from the bar

ley of Bryantwille, Ey., one of I best known legislators in the state a a member of the recent constitution convention, committed suicide a morning by cutting his threat with rasor. He had served several terms the legislature, and was a problem politician. He leaves a consideral cotate. No reason is amigned for a deed.

tile Telegraph company, was today dicted for keeping a gambling house A test case will be made and a susting legal fight is expected. Shaw's attempt will claim that the Messaged company is doing a legitimate business and that pool selling on horse rates a no part of it.

Mrwrus, Tenn., May 34.—For Quinn, who has been ill for some at seized a Bartow knife today plunged it into his wife's wife, biade penetrating the left lung, woman will die. Quinn is though